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GEOGRAPHIC PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION  
ANNUAL ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT  
HONORABLE GARDINER G. HUBBARD



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*(Presented before the Society February 2, 1894)*

If parallels of latitude were drawn around the earth about fifteen degrees north and fifteen degrees south of Washington, the land within these parallels would include all the countries of the world that have been highly civilized and distinguished for art and science. No great people, except the Scandinavians and Scotch, who, from their climate, belong to the same region, ever existed outside these limits; no great men have ever lived, no great poems have ever been written, no literary or scientific work ever produced, in other parts of the globe. In the far north are found savages and barbarians, the Mongols, Lapps, Eskimos, Finns and other equally barbarous tribes; in the south the Polynesians in Oceania, the Hottentots and Bushmen in southern Africa, the Patagonians and Terra del Fuegia in South America. The nearer man lives to the polar regions the greater his inferiority in intellect, the greater his barbarism.

Now, changing our starting point, if two other parallels are drawn, one fifteen degrees north and another fifteen degrees south of the equator, the country within these parallels would contain the richest and most abundantly watered lands, produc-

ing the greatest varieties of vegetal and animal life, the largest variety of the most beautiful birds and flowers, the most voracious animals; both animal and vegetal life carried to the highest perfection, save only in the case of man, for whose development a different zone has been required.

When we look at the geographic distribution of man and observe that from the Arctic zone to the Antarctic ocean the world is inhabited by men of differing race, color, character and civilization, we naturally ask, Are the Mongolian, the Polynesian, the Negro, the Indian, and the Caucasian descended from one or from many progenitors? We believe that there are facts sufficient to show that man may have originated in one place and migrated thence over the world. We have evidence of the life of man during the Ice age in caves among the foothills of the mountains of France, where the bones of men and the remains of their food, nuts and roots, with the bones of the cave bear, the woolly haired rhinoceros, and other extinct animals have been found. As years rolled on and men multiplied, they were compelled to wander in search of food; some to colder climates, where they dug holes in the earth in imitation of caves and covered them with the branches of trees and leaves; others emigrated to southeastern Europe and thence to western Asia, where finding neither caves nor trees, they built huts of stone and mud, and wandering still further into China they made houses of bamboo; still others migrated to the torrid zone and lived in the woods, the trees their only shelter. Wherever man wandered they were governed in the construction of their habitations and in their food by the climate, the materials at hand, and the vegetation.

Some early men found their way to the sea-coast, where mud-larks and fish served them for food. From the extent of the shell mounds in our country and the kitchen-middens of Scandinavia, these places must have been inhabited for many hundreds and some say thousands of years. In Europe the forests and running streams furnished game and fish, and there man lived by hunting and fishing. In eastern and central Asia the country is open, destitute of trees and running water, the land of the wild horse, goat and cow; by slow degrees these animals were domesticated, and the nomads became shepherds. The tribe remained the same, roaming from place to place in quest of game and fish or of pasture, without any permanent abiding

place or connection with the soil; even a small tribe required a large tract of land, for a square mile supported only one man, while in England the population is 265 and in portions of India over 400 to the square mile. The flocks and herds increased, and gradually came the idea of personal property. After man ceased to be a nomad and became a tiller of the soil and began to sow and reap, then came the idea of property in real estate, belonging not to the individual but to the tribe.

In all countries similar weapons and instruments were used in the chase and for warfare and in the construction of habitations. Stones, everywhere found, were early shaped into darts and lances and then into arrow-heads and axes. This was the Stone age. Copper mines have been found in Egypt and near Lake Superior, abandoned long before the beginning of history; copper from these and other mines was the first metal used because found in its native state; then tin, and with the invention of bronze a further advance toward civilization. This was the Bronze age. Every new invention or discovery made the next stage more rapid; yet it was long after the Bronze age before iron was used.

Even now in the different parts of the world men are passing through these various stages. In Kamchatka the natives live in caves of rocks and cover the openings with skins; they have no domestic animals, not even the dog; their weapons are bones and pointed stones. In Terra del Fuego the natives live on sea mussels, fish, nuts and wild geese. In central Africa the Dwarfs possess no domestic animal but poultry, and some of the tribes live almost entirely on roots, berries and nuts. These people belong to the Stone age. Other tribes of Africa have passed from savagery to barbarism, the first stage of progress, and make vessels of copper and bronze. The equatorial Indians of South America subsist almost entirely on the fruit of the banana and the palm tree, and by hunting and fishing. The Mandans of Dakota lived in mud houses. I have seen similar huts among the Tatars of Asia. In Russia the agricultural land generally belongs to the commune, or *mir*, as the commune is called. Every year the property is allotted to the families of the *mir* according to their size.

In the earliest ages government was unknown; with the family came the first idea of government, the head of the family having despotic power over all its members; then several fam-

Wes formed the clan, and as the clan grew came the tribe, the association of clans.

The earliest civilizations of which we have any knowledge are those of Egypt, Babylon, and China, and though the monuments of these civilizations are from 5,000 to 6,000 years old, and perhaps much older, they show that centuries of civilization must have antedated their erection; for the Sphinx and the Pyramid of Cheops, the earliest monuments of Egypt, have never been surpassed. The manners and customs of the Egyptians and Chinese were almost identical, though their architecture was of entirely different type, depending on the material convenient for use—in Egypt, stone; in China, bamboo and wood. The syllabic symbols of the Chinese are the counterparts of the hieroglyphic writings of Egypt. The civilization of other nations, save perhaps that of the Indians of this continent, was derived from and dependent in a greater or less degree on that of Babylon and Egypt.

#### *China.*

At some early period Mongolian tribes must have passed the Pamir, descended the plateau of Tibet into the rich valleys of eastern China, dispossessed the aborigines of their lands, and extirpated, absorbed or forced them into inaccessible fastnesses. The physical geography of China influenced and tended to form the character of its inhabitants. On the north are the deserts of Mongolia and Gobi, beyond these Siberia, until recently even more desolate than the Mongolian desert; on the east the ocean; on the south China sea and the Himalaya mountains; on the south and west the highest and most extensive plateau in the world, Tibet, and behind it a long chain of mountains crossed only by passes from 14,000 to 20,000 feet in altitude. These well-nigh impassable barriers cut off the Chinese from communication with the world, and for ages they remained entirely unknown to Europeans, whom they regarded as outside barbarians.

The great rivers of China have afforded an unsurpassed system of inter-communication, and to this the empire owes the homogeneous character of its population, and largely also its long-continued political unity. The Chinese very early passed from the nomadic to the agricultural state, and for a long period must have made great progress in art and science; but in some remote



age this progress was stopped, and since then they have neither advanced nor retrograded. The Chinese invented gunpowder, the mariners' compass, and the printing-press. They made silk goods and ceramics long before they were known to the western world; but they used gunpowder only for fire-works, and even with the compass they never ventured so far from the land as the Phœnicians without it. They had the printing-press long before Europe, but their literature is greatly inferior to that of the Greeks and Romans, who used only the papyrus and skins or parchment for their writings. Their fields of bituminous and anthracite coal are unsurpassed in extent, but though coal has been used for ages in their houses, it has never to any considerable extent been used for other purposes. Their form of government, the patriarchal, which contributed to stay development, is founded on the conception of the state as an enlarged family, and of the family as the state in miniature. As the father possesses absolute control over his own family, so the emperor possesses despotic power over the lives and property of all the families. The Chinese have neither freedom of mind nor liberty of body. They are an impersonal people with little conscious individuality. Their civilization, begun so early, has remained stationary for thousands of years.

### *Arabia.*

From China we pass to another country no less peculiar in its physical features, but entirely dissimilar. In a territory nearly two-thirds surrounded by water we should not expect to find one of the arid tracts of the world, where rain falls only once in three or four years; in a country on a parallel of latitude only a little south of Florida, with a mean altitude of 3,000 feet, we do not expect to find the zone of maximum heat, and still less do we expect to find ice and snow for three months of the year on mountains only 7,000 to 8,000 feet in height. All of these contrasts are found in Arabia. A range of mountains follows the coast line around the whole of Arabia, and except on Red sea and on a few small streams and oases Arabia is dry, hot and barren, the land of the shepherd. The largest cities are Mecca and Medina, near Red sea, to which annually thousands of pilgrims resort; for it is a sacred obligation on every Mohammedan to visit Mecca before he dies. Arabia has been peopled from

the earliest times, and the *bedouin*, the inhabitants of the larger portion of its territory, have never passed beyond the nomad state. The *bedouin* have always cherished the poet and have a rich literature of poetry and romance, and in every tent of Arabia may be heard the recital of the stories of the "Arabian Nights." The Arab sheik with his tribe roams from place to place seeking pasture for his horses and herds. Thus, without contact of man with man, without schools or education, progress in trade or commerce is impossible.

The Arabs as Mohammedans ruled the whole territory from Caspian sea to the Indian ocean, and from the western border of India through northern Africa to the Atlantic; they crossed the straits of Gibraltar and, as Moslems, conquered the greater part of Spain and southern Gaul, where their further progress was stopped by Charles Martel at Tours in the year 732. Whenever they came in contact with other races they accomplished much in science, especially in astronomy, but little in art. Even now, through their religion and institutions, they give the law to one-eighth part of the human race, while their language is one of the most extensively spoken in the world. To the Arabs we owe probably our first knowledge of astronomy and the Arabic numerals, brought to us from India through Arabia.

### *Egypt.*

China may have been inhabited before Egypt, but it is the latter country that has influenced the civilization of the world.

As Egypt has neither game nor fruits for food, nor broad plains for cattle to roam, it could not have been inhabited at an early period nor by a nomadic race. Its inhabitants must have come from the east and not from the south, from Asia and not from Nubia, for they are of the Asiatic and not the Negro type.

The climate is warm but not scorching; the soil, though rich, produces no large trees—indeed the willow seems to have been the only tree that grew spontaneously on the river banks,—while the indigenous plants were unsuitable for food. It is inclosed by deserts on the east and west, and beyond the valley by two, low mountain ranges called by Arabian writers "The Wings of the Nile," on the south by the mountains of Nubia, on the north by a broad band of marsh land and shallow lakes extending along the coast that held the people back from the



ses, while the want of timber suitable for ships prevented them from becoming a maritime nation. Herodotus says, "Egypt is the gift of the Nile." Its valley is so level that it is enriched by each inundation of the Nile throughout its entire length of 600 miles and breadth of from 12 to 15 miles, a little regular labor thus securing large returns. The houses were built of dried mud, as there are neither trees nor stone, and adobe houses answered in a country where rain seldom falls. The pyramids were built of stone brought from several hundred miles up the Nile. The king was the first soldier and the high-priest, the representative of the gods before the nation. The pyramids were constructed by the descendants of those who had even then long occupied the land—the ancestors of the present fellahin. Egypt was conquered by the Hyksos or shepherd kings, by Cambyses, Alexander, and others in turn; foreign rulers usurped the throne, but the people remained unchanged. If a mummy should awake from his sleep of three thousand years he would to-day see the same sky above him, the same river overflowing its bank, the same deserts; the same people living in similar houses, cultivating the ground with the same kind of plow, irrigating with the same shadoof—a people as changeless as the sky, the river and the desert.

Architecture has never reached such vast proportions elsewhere, but art, swathed in bands like the mummies, was forced into the same cold rigidity and remained unchanged as the monuments erected by despotic sovereigns under a sky as unchangeable as themselves.

To the Egyptians we owe the development of agriculture and architecture.

### *Mesopotamia.*

Mesopotamia, or "The land between the rivers" (Euphrates and Tigris), was formerly called Assyria and Babylonia. Assyria occupied the upper portion, 500 miles long and from 100 to 300 miles wide, a well watered, rich country. Its capital was Nineveh.

The lower part of the valley, Babylonia, was the seat of the earliest civilization. It was 400 miles long and about 100 miles wide, a rich country watered by the overflow of the Euphrates and the Tigris from April to June, formerly irrigated by numerous canals connecting the Tigris and Euphrates.

East of Mesopotamia were the mountains and deserts of Scythia, early inhabited by nomad tribes without permanent or fixed habitations. As they increased they required more land for their herds, and the overflowing population was forced into the plains of Mesopotamia, where they began the cultivation of the valley. Mesopotamia was successively ruled by Babylonian, Assyrian, Chaldean, Syrian, Median, and Persian monarchs. The kings were the religious as well as the secular heads, despots of the most absolute kind, ruling over a nation of slaves. They built a vast number of great cities. As there were no stones in the lower valley the buildings were constructed of sun-dried brick, and although there was stone in Assyria, brick was generally used as in Babylon.

In Nineveh and Babylon the architecture of the palaces and city walls surpassed in variety, beauty, and taste that of Egypt. Hieroglyphics were gradually superseded by cuneiform characters, running from left to right, in which many books and documents were written. As early as the twentieth century B. C. their annals were engraved on stone, and every great city had its library of baked bricks or tablets, stamped in minute characters, arranged in order and numbered, so that the student had only to give the number of the tablet and receive it from the librarian. But notwithstanding their architecture, their libraries and luxury, the people were intellectually and morally barbarous. Mesopotamia, unlike Egypt, was not protected by deserts from incursions. The nomads of Scythia, tempted by the wealth and luxury of the inhabitants of the plains, again and again left their flocks and poured into the valley; and though often repulsed, finally overthrew the empire and destroyed the irrigating canals; the land was then covered with sand, and Mesopotamia has become a desert waste.

To the inhabitants of Babylonia and Assyria we owe the development of trade and commerce by the caravan.

### *Syria.*

Between Mesopotamia and Arabia lies Syria, a small country remarkable for its physical features and its wonderful history. In the east a great desert with beautiful oases, where were Palmyra, Raitha and Damascus; west of these oases the mountains of Moab and Gilead; beyond the mountains in the valley

[illegible]

At the present time was the presence of the Red of Africa and Asia. Depending on the size of the land, it has been the most of the world, long the way, long in the way of the world for the whole of the generation later that of the west to the east.

The great plateau of Syria slopes and finally it ends down to the coast in Mesopotamia and the whole of a large area is held of about 1000, and others expanded into large plains on the top of which  $x_1$  are the further valleys opening into the plain is isolated by a or then come. Good in these and together from the abundance of water and the or less on the way to the the more abundant in the Mesopotamian lowlands separated from each other by rivers of Mesopotamia.

[illegible]

The country was frequently conquered by Assyria, Babylon, and Egypt without effecting a permanent change; but when Cyrus was at the height of his power the Phoenicians were driven from the western Mediterranean, and later the Persians drove them from the eastern Mediterranean, each into a new position by the sea.

To further, we show the order of magnitude of investigation and comparison, and finally, but not necessarily, weights and measures.

1974-1975

Three thousand five hundred years ago the Americas were empty of the cattle found on the present day.

1941



an open space or even town of thirty nearly enclosed and peaceful villages.

Into East Asia, upon land, over a thousand years ago, the Chinese came, and first of all among the sea and islands, and now Hainan, Malacca, Sumatra, Java, and other islands have gathered in all parts of India and everything in India—except ever so many, their gold, silver and domestic animals—their products are imported, the vessels of the foreigner preventing their trade in foreign goods or domestic products. England, therefore, with an army of 20,000 British 74th Regt. native, 14,000 musketeers, 25,000 coolies and 1000 Chinese, is a country in the world containing no great diversity of races and products. In it, where we find every stage of civilization, from the polished European to the most savage of savages.

The arts of India were more or finer and varied than those of Europe. Europe formerly presented an ever-changing variety, which now are close to being lost. Europe is not so rich as India, but India is a living entity, a complete organism of itself. With the help of the modern steamship and the telegraph, great reforms, new schools and new industries, old ones and new, are in many directions, and the new knowledge and machinery change the character of the people.

### CHINA

From Persia we turn to China and to Korea, the great river nations of Asia and the many centuries of the centuries. As the geography and history of Persia give evidence to the world, so the geography of China, a sort that is west of Persia, give a further greater evidence of civilization.

China, the only one of the three great nations of Europe, is the most beautiful and well by nature. In variety of life and nature it excels in comparison of Europe, as Europe excels in other countries. In the East, the territory are so broad and the population of the continent to which it belongs—mountains, valleys, rivers, a lovely climate and fine scenery were compared with the world, the largest extent of sea coast in proportion to its territory of any country. Its mountain ranges are among the most beautiful in the world, which led to the formation of a strong and strong nation, which has developed a new power, political and art was a independent

## 12 *Of the Italian—her unique Position of Civilization*

of all others. No other country possessed within so narrow limits so many different characteristics of humanity with such varied tastes, pursuits, or arrangements. It might better, to be an India where all never a long together witness dawn, by the necessity of an alliance with a common foe, there were yet seeds of unity in the poems of Homer in their religion, in their tempers, and especially in their cast of mind.

The people of Corinth and Ephesus, now cut off by a canal, divide Greece into parts each antagonistic to the other, as the one side were the Dorians, represented by Sparta, on the other the Ionians, represented by Athens; the one an oligarchy the other a democracy; in the one a tyranny of the state against freedom of the family, in the other freedom for labor, in the one work honored by the state itself; war as a height of the glory and reputation of the Spartans, or at times, the arts and sciences the pursuit of the Athenians. The government of Athens was at first oligarchical, a government of the people of farmers and trades. It is said that struggle with the Persians compelled the Athenians to take a more and more the leadership of Greece, and to change the form of government. If Greece had been defeated, nor would she have been crushed by eastern despotism and with her artistic nor her spiritual life would have been possible. Greece was the home of philosophy, freedom and democracy of great philosophers, poets, or historians, and of great poets. Though Greece and Athens did it was only to spread their influence and learning far and wide.

For Greece we owe the reputation of cradle of states—for it is the earliest nation of which we have any knowledge whose thinking and poet were not hindered in the same persons—the development of philosophy, literature and art, and the origins of democracy in the personage of Pericles.

### *Italy*

The geographical position of Italy, a peninsula of Greece, bordering on Sicily and not far from Spain, dividing the Mediterranean into two most fertile parts was admirably adapted to make her a great power. Her Italy—Rome—the center of the ancient world is forgotten.

Rome had the genius of government, her rule was not long for Rome for she ruled a hundred different races in the state





## 14 *Of the Effects of the Commercial Progress of Civilization*

Greeks and Romans, have had their course of development, progress and decay. In those days, everything beyond the Atlantic was confined to fables and the mind of children, while the people were sunk in the deepest barbarism and without any idea of the world.

We turn now to the intercourse from Asia to Europe by way of the Arabian Sea.

### *Arabia*

After the fall of Rome the first record of our nation's progress came from the far north. "The land of the midnight sun."

A slight knowledge of the geography of Europe would show why Scandinavia, the home of the Vikings, was the first to awake from the lethargy of the dark ages. Although it lies far away from the north-east part of Europe, yet the winds and waves from the Gulf stream bathed its shores and gave it a more equable climate than that of New England. While we look on the map of Norway we see its pine, birch, numerous rivers and fertile fields, probably exceeding in fertility those of any of the countries of Europe, with her wheat giving her the reputation of a granary, and where her population, when they first appeared in their own shores, could find food, furs and vegetables.

It is early we see pirates and freebooters running their boats on the coasts of North sea in boats on the coasts of the V and Soggy, in Argolis, the other islands, Iceland and Greenland and in the group of islands just west of Iceland, where the inhabitants are somewhat resembled the inhabitants of Greenland and Iceland.

### *Iceland*

The North Sea, thus, opened a new era for civilization and for the Norse who were powerful on the ocean, yet too numerous and little for the development of a high civilization. Their progress in the arts and sciences was not rapid. The sources of the Mediterranean

Only, situated in the centre of the Mediterranean, the peninsula of Europe which extends north and south, with its rivers and fine harbours, the land of the vine and fig-tree is the only country which has had a civilization. The ships of Venice and Genoa became the carriers of Europe, exchanging

the products of the Orient for the goods and wares of Europe and without the assistance of them the commerce of the east and west could never have been carried on over the oceans of the world. The commerce was separated from the state, and the people became an independent power of the world.

The great and comprehensive system that could not be carried out by the discovery of America, the invention of the printing press, and the personality and the character of northern Europe produced in the end the Renaissance, it took up the culture and brought it in a new life to Europe.

### Spain

From India the wave of civilization which rolled over the peninsula of the Mediterranean at last reached Iberia, the Spain and Portugal of to-day. The great part of this peninsula is an elevated plateau, dry and hot, a summer and winter for the east and western coasts only having the climate and products of Greece and the eastern coast. The difference of climate and the existence of the more southern coast was given to the Spaniards and Portuguese a different complexion, temperament and character from the inhabitants of other Europe. The sea coast and harbors of Portugal invited the people to send out ships on voyages of discovery and trade along the coast of Africa.

The peninsula of Spain the west of Iberia and all Iberia with the Moors left a population of resources only for any further discovery. The discovery of America opened a wide new field of adventure to Spain, the compass of the New World and the Orient. Gold and silver poured into Spain the door of slaves was a constant for that of the freeman, and Spain became the first power of the world when King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella united the New World. But when the great and the goods of Spain which reached the great development of the population and the commerce with foreign lands and the commerce of the world.

### Colonization

and Brazil, produced a vast and rich possession from foreign nations with a new and fertile land, a small, fertile soil, good harbors, and a new and rich land, a vast and rich land for a great nation, yet for many generations before the discovery

## 10. 11. 11. *Political Geographic Progress of Egypt*

of America and Africa, and in the progress of civilization, was a revolution.

Later, Hawkins, Drake and others saw that the African slave trade was very profitable, so with the aid of Elizabeth they organized and captured negroes in Africa, and carried them to the West Indies, where they were sold as slaves. Their first owners found negroes more useful and profitable than the Indians, so that more profits were obtained, and negroes were taken from the West Indies to Spain, where they were sold in the destruction of the American and made the ocean a more dangerous place. The negroes in North America captured by the first West Indian slave traders, and enslaved by Spanish India, Cape Verde and the African coast in Africa, with all of Australia and New Zealand.

A great commercial and maritime nation, and a great power, and her resources were opened, the steam engine and steam ships were invented, she became a world-factoring nation, the center and banker of the world, and her wealth and prosperity increased and she continued to grow.

### 1900

Over and over again I have said in sight of the Iberian peninsula as Africa, the eldest of the continents, the birth place of European civilization.

In the 19th century, as the population of the continent, Africa is like the other continents. It is a large peninsula, with few bays and gulfs, scarcely any straits, without great harbors or rivers navigable from the coast into the interior. It has only one seaport as much as almost no proportion to its area as Europe, and only one town as rich as America. It is the only continent in which the largest part of its territory is within the tropics. As the earth has occasionally furnished food for the existence of man and his daily clothing is required and he is not so much as in other continents, he is not so well as in other continents.

In all these continents we find traces of old states, of a different race from those now possessing them, but in no other country are the remnants of old races so well marked as in Africa. The Arabs who came into the northern part of Africa drove the former occupants, the Hamites toward central Africa, and in the 14th century drove the Negro, while the Negro displaced the Hamites and their kinsmen the Bushmen and the Hotentots, who were probably their original owners. The Hamites remained







If there are strong even places where there are few whites the correlation is about 1/2, ranging away to 1/4 in mixed forest or just only the product of natural selection. It was observed from the fact that the population density was rather stable that the absence of migration in the forest was the strength of the forest.

Control was maintained by the American navy until the 1890s when, North America became French and British. The French only controlled settlements on the Saint Lawrence and did have ever a real influence on the large portion of the territory, though a third part of the land was reserved, outside of the territory and 300

of New England. The French are mostly French, and are interested in the French language, in French literature; as the sciences and resources are extended in obtaining a society have been, they are doing with them, opportunity to develop the artistic taste of the people, and to the French people.

The Flathead is the same as rapid ground and frequently large, very  
to the valley of the Missouri. It is great where it issues from  
the east and west and toward the south, and has the largest ex-  
tend of richly fertile land in the temperate zone. West of the Miss-  
ouri are great plains and fertile western lands - the Black  
ground, prairie and prairie with short grass and long winters,  
and the other rich lands are very fertile. It is also very  
rich in coal, iron, lead, zinc, and silver, lead and copper,  
and is rich with many streams, it is very fertile for the most of the  
part of it and the flat prairie. To the far west, where there  
are only from five to fifteen miles of timber, the prairie is  
very fertile and has been used for many years of the most fertile  
and rich prairie in the world has been used for many years of the most  
fertile and rich prairie.

The English and their associates have never sought to win the Indians to Christianity, or to give them better houses and clothing, or even to relieve them of their burdens. The world is not yet the territory of the conqueror. As a nation, for example, the great republics of the Orient and Africa, and even with ex-

Indeed, I received a 1000 of thousands of all grants from the United States and New York I looked out a person where to go out of the country and I was asking. The same question had been asked by the same people, for the purpose to find a way out of the United States. I have really in a good way to get out of the country. The world has so much wealth as a creation, as we have the same thing in the world of these people.

A strong feeling of inferiority was imbedded in the mind of the white man in the same proportion as prevailing along the same line of latitude to what existed in the Old World and in the experience which the country was given. The people of Louisiana are in general more conservative than the people of the south of the northern states; in 1891, a poll tax was issued to each 12% of the population, and a southern white man to every 11 1/4 of the population, but a colored one to every 12. In Mississippi a white man paid \$2.44.

Slavery was early to be used in the old ante-bellum states for its returns were very abundant. The cotton-gin was perfected within a few years of cotton becoming profitable and the slave population necessary for the cultivation increased rapidly in number. It is impossible to ascertain how many Negroes were imported into the United States between 1492, when the first cargo was landed at St. Augustine, in 1565 when the trade ceased. By a count taken prior to the Revolution the number of slaves was about 600,000. The first census in 1792 showed 737,000 colored men and of whom 600,000 were slaves. In 1861 there were 4,610,000 of which 3,850,000 were slaves. From the absolute of slaves in the United States not introduced, which has been which had not moved in the middle of the Civil War, and such a reduced number of slaves in the States of 2,500,000 in 1861, showed Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. The negroes have increased 70 per cent of the white population.

*Table showing the relative increase of Negroes in the Civil States*

	1850	1870	1890	1900
Negroes	2,104,000	3,750,000	4,004,000	5,280,000
Whites	2,100,000	3,400,000	3,600,000	4,000,000
	4,204,000	7,150,000	7,604,000	9,280,000

#### *Land and man since 1800*

A heavy forest of timber and game has been cut in various regions, or even a large part of the country which is now open are cut with only a few trees preserved in one or two places. In Louisiana, the

2 miles off the Atlantic seacoast of the Louisiana side of the Gulf of Mexico, with a few small islands on the coast in the immediate vicinity, and with a few minor straits, a sea between the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic Ocean that are fairly deep and free.

The survey shows the sugar and cotton crops as highly profitable during the season of 1893-94, and the wheat and cotton steadily increased, while the decline among the rice and oil crops, and the canebrake was kept up only by the average rainfall in April and May above. The season of heavy rains caused the failure of the planters, the decrease of the wheat crop, and the loss of almost of the greater part of the plantations and production in the high country of the State. In 1893 there were 14,515 whites, 81,954 colored, 40,760 negroes, total 141,229. The population was distributed as follows: 10,000 in 10 towns, 20,000 in 20 towns, 100,000 in 100 towns, and 100,000 in 100 towns, the total population being 141,229.

The first of these is the fact that the island is a  
 very fertile one, and the soil is very rich. It is  
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[illegible]











